



2001 Utah Hazardous Waste Generation and Management

**Utah Department of Environmental Quality
Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste**

November 2003

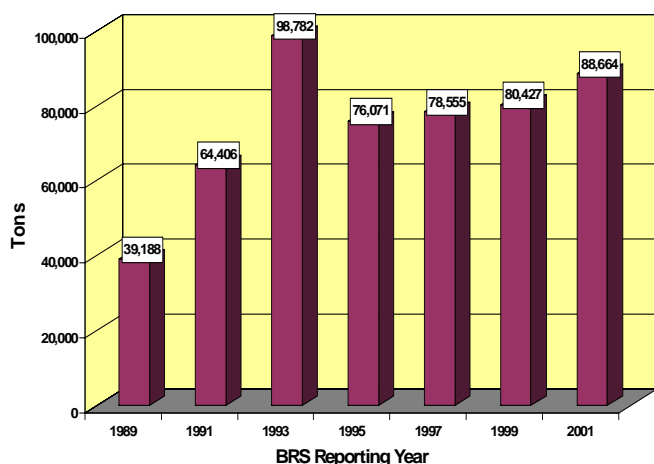
INTRODUCTION

This report is prepared by the Utah Department of Environmental Quality's Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste. Information is provided by Utah's large quantity hazardous waste generators (LQGs) and treatment, storage and disposal facilities (TSDs). The federal rules issued under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and the Utah Hazardous Waste Management Rules require that all hazardous waste LQGs and TSDs submit a report every two years, via the Biennial Reporting System (BRS). A year or more may be required to evaluate these data at both the state and federal levels before they are available for publication.

GENERATION

During the 2001 hazardous waste reporting cycle, 86 Utah facilities generated 88,664 tons of hazardous waste, excluding hazardous wastewater which was managed by the generator on-site. These waters were either returned to the process system, discharged to a private or publicly owned water treatment facility, or re-injected back into a groundwater aquifer following treatment.

Utah Hazardous Waste Generation



Hazardous waste generation in Utah has remained relatively constant over the past three reporting cycles, with only a slight annual increase. Eleven facilities generated 78,987 tons of hazardous waste, approximately 89 percent of the total reported state quantity.

Facility	Quantity (tons)
Safety-Kleen (Aragonite)	26,739
Deseret Chemical Depot	17,928
Nucor Steel	16,652
Dugway Proving Ground	4,453
Safety-Kleen (Clive)	3,495
Texaco*	2,684
Alliant Aerospace (Bacchus)	2,046
American Pacific Corp.	1,541
Envirocare of Utah	1,327
Phillips 66 Company	1,089
Compeq International	1,033

**Largest 2001 Utah Hazardous Waste Generators
(excludes on-site wastewater treatment)**

* One time soil contamination clean up
from a local service station

Almost 8,400 tons of hazardous waste generated in Utah during 2001 contained solvents, accounting for nearly 17 percent of the total hazardous waste generation. The quantity of hazardous waste having only characteristic codes (ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or D wastes) was 12,534 tons. Hazardous waste having only listed waste codes (F, P, K, and U) totaled 26,112 tons. The total quantity of hazardous waste having both characteristic and listed codes was 49,958 tons.

Incineration, thermal treatment, pollution control equipment, painting operations, process equipment maintenance, and outdated products and chemicals were the primary sources of hazardous waste.

Nationally, Utah ranked 36th in the quantity of hazardous waste generated during 2001, but was only responsible for 0.2 percent of the nation's total hazardous waste generation.

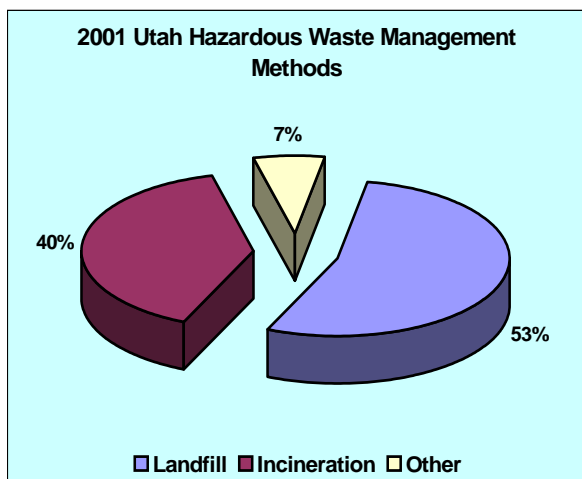
MANAGEMENT

During the 2001 reporting cycle, Utah had 22 RCRA permitted hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facilities (TSD's). The total quantity of hazardous waste managed on-site by these facilities, excluding wastewater, was 89,871 tons. Almost 95 percent of this total, 84,917 tons, was managed by Utah's four commercial TSD facilities. Nationally, Utah ranked 37th, managing 0.2 percent of the total hazardous waste.

2001 Commercially Managed Hazardous Waste

Facility	Quantity (tons)
Safety-Kleen (Grassy Mountain)	43,464
Safety-Kleen (Aragonite)	30,820
Envirocare of Utah	8,010
Safety-Kleen (Clive)	2,623

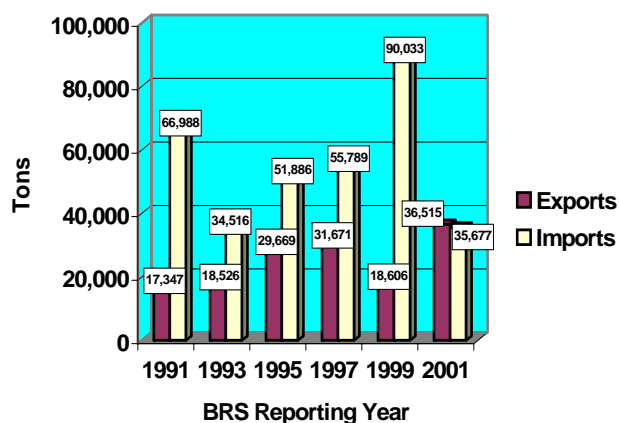
The top three management methods used in Utah during 2001 for all hazardous wastes (on-site and off-site) were: landfill (50,158 tons), incineration (36,774 tons), and storage and/or transfer (3,204 tons). Other treatment and recovery methods accounted for the remaining 2,939 tons.



IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Utah imported 35,677 tons of hazardous waste during 2001. About 40 percent of Utah's total commercially managed hazardous waste originated from outside the state. California contributed the largest quantity, 14,869 tons. Utah exported approximately 41 percent of the total state hazardous waste generation, 36,515 tons, to other states for management. Idaho received the largest volume of Utah generated hazardous waste, 15,493 tons.

Utah Hazardous Waste Exports and Imports



Nationally, Utah was ranked 23rd in the quantity of imported hazardous waste, but only imported less than 1 percent of the total interstate movement of hazardous waste during 2001. Utah was ranked 29th, nationally, in the quantity of hazardous waste it exported out of state, less than 1 percent of the total interstate movement of hazardous waste during 2001.

Interstate movement of hazardous waste is market driven and dependent upon a number of factors such as changes in transportation, treatment and disposal costs, as well as contract arrangements between generators and treatment and disposal facilities. Also, the number of one-time cleanups, the amount of waste being treated on-site, and the implementation of waste minimization practices play a major role in the quantity of hazardous waste moving between states for management.

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HAZARDOUS WASTE TREND

There have been no dramatic changes in Utah's hazardous waste generation since 1995. The increases during the past three biennial reporting cycles reflect slight increases, approximately one percent each period. These increases are primarily due to major one-time clean-up projects. More stringent environmental regulations and higher costs of doing business have played a major role in maintaining a relatively level rate of hazardous waste generation. Improvements in technology, as well as completion of major hazardous waste site cleanups, will continue to result in an overall decrease in the demand for treatment, storage and disposal facilities. As businesses become more environmentally friendly through pollution prevention efforts, and more cost efficient in order to increase profits and remain competitive, individual facilities will tend to generate less hazardous waste.



Utah's population data shows an almost parallel one percent increase during each of the hazardous waste reporting years. As Utah's population increases, so too will the number of businesses increase. Therefore, the need to further develop technological innovations in production, as well as to educate industry and the public regarding pollution prevention and waste minimization, is even more critical.

This report is available on-line (as a pdf file) at www.hazardouswaste.utah.gov. The 2001 National Hazardous Waste Report is available at www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/data.
